

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 12.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851.

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GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES

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For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the end of the year, 3 00
CLUBS.
5 copies 1 year in advance, 9 00
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One square, (12 lines or less), One Dollar for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal deductions made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

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Recollections, according to the new postage law, which goes into operation on the first of July, subscribers to the Times, in this county, will receive it free of postage; while to those residing in adjacent counties it will be merely nominal.

We respectfully ask of our friends in this and the adjoining counties, to give us a little assistance in extending our circulation. We return them our thanks, for many unsolicited favors, and promise our best exertions to repay their kindness and merit a continuance of their favors.

CLARK H. GREEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE TIMES

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI.

We are indebted to Capt. E. H. Beebe, of the steamship Dubuque, for a record of great value to this State, and which is a curiosity itself. It is the manuscript record of the first, and several succeeding Legislatures held in the then Territory, now State of Missouri. To the State, as a part of its early records, the book is of legal and political importance, and to the history of the formation of the Territorial Government, it is no less interesting. The title page is as follows:

"A Journal of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, commencing June 3d, 1806."

The title page does not exactly correspond with the proceedings, for although an effort was made to assemble the Legislature on that day, it did not actually meet until the 11th. The first Legislature of the State consisted of the Governor and the three Judges of the Court; but the record shows that all the Judges were not present, and that there was considerable official dignity and feeling extant, even at that early day. The records before us, opens with James Wilkerson, as Governor; Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, Judges of the court. These composed the first Legislature, Rufus Easton, one of the Judges, was not present. After a few unimportant preliminaries, the record opens with a correspondence between the Governor and Judge Lucas, as to the manner of calling the Legislature together. A spicy and interesting correspondence ensued between them, which hereafter we may, more at large, allude to, as also, the after portion of the contents.

After some delay and adjournment, for want of a quorum, they got together the 25th of June, 1806. The first business was the election of a clerk, (who kept the first part of the record, is not very clear.) Robert Westcott, Andrew Steel and Edward Hempstead, were nominated; but no election was had until the 28th, when Mr. Hempstead was chosen. The following is the first reference to the enactment of a law, and is in the proceedings of the 26th of June:

"The following law was discussed and agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed, to wit:

"A law respecting the District of Arkansas."

The present State of Arkansas was then a District of this Territory.

On the same day the Legislature had under consideration a law of the following title: "A law to prevent the discharging of fire arms in the town of St. Louis, was discussed and the consideration of it postponed until to-morrow."

The Territorial Legislature, consisting of the Governor and Judges, continued to exercise this power until the 9th day of October, 1811, when they adjourned sine die. At the date of adjournment, it consisted of Frederick Bates Secretary of the Territory and acting Governor, and John Coburn and Otho Shraden, Judges. Judge Lucas, was, however, still in office.

This valuable record turns up in this singular way. The papers and books of Mr. Edward Hempstead, the Clerk of the Legislature, came into Mr. Beebe's keeping by his relationship with the deceased. It is an old fashioned, half bound book, and until the Captain looked into it, he supposed it to be an old account book, such as was kept in early times in stores, &c. It is Captain B's intention to deposit it with the Secretary of State. We shall at some proper period, give some portions of its contents, coupled with the action of the first Legislature, which then not only legislated for the whole Territory of Missouri, including Arkansas, &c., but also for the town of St. Louis. It is a record of deep interest as well as of curiosity. Hereafter it may have an important bearing on the history of the city, and effect the evidence of titles to property. In any event the book will be preserved and deposited in the custody of the proper officers of the State.—*Mr. Republican.*

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

It is understood that the Navy Department, with a view to add to the agricultural interests of the country, has issued special instructions to the East India squadron to procure and send or bring home rare plants and seeds, particularly of the sugar-cane and tea-plant, adapted to our climate and soil, and useful for domestic purposes.

The attention of the Department has been called to this subject by a letter from a distinguished citizen of Louisiana, and by one from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. In the former it is stated that "the increasing difficulty experienced for the last two or three years in keeping good seed-canes for plants has induced many of the planters to try the introduction of new varieties, and large quantities of canes have been imported during the last twelve months, mostly from Mexico and Cuba. But these differ very little, if at all, from the old species we are in the habit of cultivating, and can therefore produce but a very slight, if any change in our crops; whilst India possesses varieties of the sugar-cane plant which have not been tried in America, and the introduction of which might be extremely beneficial." "If you can conveniently do so, I would thank you to try particularly to procure for us the Salangore cane, which I find described in the *Practical Sugar Planter*, a work published in London in 1848, as the finest description of cane in the Straits settlements, and perhaps in the whole world." And the Secretary of the Department of the Interior stated that he was informed that a national vessel of war is about to proceed to the East Indies, and that it would be gratifying if instructions were issued to the proper officer to procure for distribution a large quantity of the seed of the tea-plant. "It is desirable that seed of every variety of the shrub, and of the latitudes in which it grows be selected, and that the variety and latitude of each be separately marked on each package." "It is hoped that the experiments it is proposed to make with this plant may result in its successful cultivation in our country."

Our national vessels can, without doubt, add much to the agricultural interests of the country; and this, too, without interfering in the least with other important objects of the Government in sending them abroad. The primary objects of the Government in maintaining squadrons in distant seas in times of peace are the protection of trade and the whale fisheries, to enlarge the opportunities of commercial intercourse, and to increase the efficiency of our navy, by affording active service to the officers and crews of the vessels. All these, it is believed, may be effectually attended to, and yet afford the opportunities and the means of doing something for other great and increasing public interests.

ASPECT OF DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.

Few things appear so very beautiful as a very young child in its shroud.—The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding among the cold terrors of death—crimeless, and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow, and explored the mystery of dissolution. There is death in its sublimest and purest image; no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darkened that little face, death has come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel in its victory. The yearnings of love, indeed cannot be stifled, for the prattle, and smiles, and the little world of thoughts that are so delightful, are gone forever. Awe, too, will overcast us in its presence, for we are looking on death; but we do not fear for the lonely voyager—for the child has gone, simply and trusting, into the presence of its all-wise Father, and of such, we know, is the Kingdom of Heaven.

We saw a colored woman pass along the streets yesterday in the new Turkish costume. A large crowd of boys was after her. So the boys were determined to follow the fashion, whether the ladies would or not.—*Lon. Courier.*

LITTLE THINGS.

Blade by blade grows the grass until the meadows are covered with their carpet of green; leaf by leaf the trees put on their foliage until every branch is clothed, and whole forests rejoice in summer beauty; rill by rill the mighty rushing river is formed that adorns the landscape and bears proud ships on its bosom; and house by house a village or town is built, and so through all nature or art. Great things are made up of a number of little things.

There are two sides of every picture. Blade by blade the grass may be blighted, or scorched, or frozen until its verdure disappears; leaf by leaf the beauty of the forest fades away; and drop by drop the river may creep through its banks, until, with a sudden rush, the angry water bears all before it, and a swift flood pours over the land.

Thinking over these things, I said to myself, it is just the same with ourselves. Little by little the infant grows into the youth, the youth into the man. Little by little our conduct is formed out of a number of little habits; little habits grow into great ones, and accordingly as they are good or bad, so is our character worthy or unworthy.—It depends very much on ourselves, whether the stream of our life shall be gliding onwards usefully between its banks, or whether it shall be a turbid and mischievous flood, a cause of sorrow to ourselves and disaster to others. It is pretty clear that little things are of more consequence than most people imagine, and that they are not treated with all the attention which they deserve.

Before commencing any practice or habit, however trifling it may appear, we should consider well what it may lead to. Babies very often get a habit of sucking their thumbs; it seems nothing at first; but some of them keep on for many years, greatly to the annoyance of their nurses. Some schoolboys cannot say their lessons unless they are playing with one of their buttons, or with a bit of slate-pencil in the bottom of their pocket. Others, when about 14 years old, begin to take a whiff at the pipe, because they see their father smoke, and whiff by whiff they go on until they become inveterate tobacco smokers. Others are treated to a sip from the beer tumbler, or to half a teaspoonful of gin and water, until they get a relish for the liquor which lays the foundation of a habit, and the habit is a strong pull towards drunkenness. Some men think nothing of sitting down, as they say, just to take a friendly glass; little by little it becomes an unfriendly glass. Some people borrow books and keep them for week after week, month after month, until they are almost fancy the volumes to be their own, and never return them. Others let their tongues run little by little, until, by and by they cannot tell truth from falsehood, and more often utter the latter than the former. Great oaks, it is said, grow from little acorns; and do we not see in human conduct what important consequences flow from trifling beginnings.

Don't strike a man beyond your reach, don't get tipsy, don't smoke immoderately, don't quarrel with your friends, don't fancy yourself the nicest man in Christendom, don't despise the poor, don't condemn anybody unheard, don't pay particular attention to more than one lady, don't lie about your neighbors, and you'll get along smoothly enough.

"SUCH A GITTIN' UP STARS."

Said an old preacher, once upon a time, as we learn from the Richmond Dispatch. "If you were told that by going to the top of those steps yonder, (pointing to the city pair at one end of the church) you could secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there was five hundred dollars up there, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up the steps as you never did see!"

"Wife," said a man, looking for a boot jack after she was in bed, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it."

"Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

An Act

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS," APPROVED MARCH 28, 1845.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. On the first Monday in August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and every six years thereafter, there shall be an election held throughout this State at the usual places, and in the usual manner for holding elections, for the election, by the qualified voters of this State, of judges of the supreme court.

§ 2. On the first Monday in August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and every six years thereafter, there shall be an election held in each judicial circuit in this state, at the usual places, and in the usual manner for holding elections, for the election of a circuit judge for each circuit respectively, by the qualified voters therein.

§ 3. On the first Monday in August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and every four years thereafter, there shall be an election held throughout this state, at the usual places, and in the usual manner for holding elections, for the election by the qualified voters of the state, of a secretary of state, attorney general, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and register of lands.

§ 4. Said elections shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of law relating to the elections of members of Congress, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 5. If any two or more persons have an equal number of voters for the same office, and a higher number than any other person, the governor, in such case if necessary, shall issue his proclamation giving notice of such fact, and that an election will be held at the places of holding elections in the state, for such office, in which shall be mentioned the day of election; which election shall be conducted and returned agreeably to the provisions of this act; and the incumbents of any of the offices aforesaid, shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 6. If any vacancy shall happen in any of the offices herein named, by death, resignation, removal out of the state, or by any other disqualification, the governor upon being satisfied that a vacancy exists, shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy, for the residue of the term only; and such election shall be conducted in all respects as herein provided, in case of contested elections; provided, such vacancy occur within less than twelve months before a general election for such officer, in whose office such vacancy may occur; and if such vacancy shall occur within less than twelve months of such general election, the same shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Approved March 3, 1851.

FIRST DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

At a convention of the Whigs of the First Congressional District of Virginia held at Suffolk, on the 9th of June, 1851, the following resolutions among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily sustain the Administration of Millard Fillmore, and that we regard his participation in the measures of Compromise, and subsequent vindication of the majesty of those laws, as entitling him to the gratitude and support of every patriot in the Union.

Resolved, That we look with satisfaction at the settlement of the question of slavery in Congress—that the Territories should be the arbiters of this question for themselves when entitled to admission in the Union as States, and we consider this the only true republican form of adjustment—that fugitives from labor and service should be reclaimed by law, and when necessary, by the armed forces of the Federal Government; and, as a whole, deem it the best arrangement and conclusion, both for the North and South, the East and the West, that could have been agreed upon.

An editor out in Iowa, says the they don't want to brag of the size of their "babies," but that they are an almost uncommon sure "crap."

THE YOUNG WIDOW OR ONLY THIRTY-THREE.

A census taker going the round last fall stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours. He was received by a still, well dressed lady, who could well be recognised as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall.—Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady including myself.

"Very well—your age, madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the lady, with a piercing, dignified look, "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be—you are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward; it's my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer.—I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five."

"No, sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir, just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anne Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say, madam?"

"Yes, sir, is there anything remarkable in her being of that age."

"Well, no, I can't say there is, but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?"

About that time the census taker was observed running out of the house, closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her exact age.

STREET SCENE.—"Mister," said a ragged little girl to a gentleman who was, on Sunday evening, picking his teeth in front of the City Hotel, "do please give me a penny to buy some bread for my sick mother, and two little sisters who's got the measles."

"Go away, child, I never give to beggars."

"Oh, do please, only a penny for the Lord's sake. I'm so 'fraid they will starve and die," and she heaved a heart-fetched sigh from the depths of her young heart.

"Go away, I tell you, I never give to beggars—go to the poor house."

"Go to—, you—old rascal," and the girl went on, leaving him in mute astonishment.

The above shows plainly that the poor indigent little creatures who are thus sent abroad to beg in our streets by indolent and drunken parents, should be gathered in and rescued before they are steeped to the lips in the ditch of depravity, and rendered utterly worthless.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

Cut this out.—Don't live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheel that propels them to wealth and happiness. Cut this out, and carry it about in your vest pocket, ye who visit idle bar-rooms or stand at the corners of the streets.

People who lack money, are always supposed to lack merit, while they are sometimes questioned even as to their morality. As Tom Hood forcibly expresses it—people of affluence know no difference between those who are naive and those who are naughty.

Spirits.—"Strength and quality"—I ask Leg do, I ask gin, have lately been traced, in store and from turn. PERRY & BARTHOLOW

THE BIG HEAD.

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—J. J. Hardin, of Jeffersonville, Illinois, in a communication to the *Prairie Farmer*, says:

"A farmer of this county, Mr. Benj. Couchman, has a theory and cure for this terrible disease in horses, which deserves the attention of all owners of these valuable animals. He says that the disease originates from a horse not shedding his jaw teeth at the proper time. All horses shed their jaw teeth as well as their front teeth. If a tooth is not shed in the upper jaw, the bone of the head begins to grow, and this causes the big head. If a tooth in the lower jaw is not dropped, the bone grows, and this is called the big jaw.

His remedy is this: He has a pair of tooth drawers, made after the old fashion of such instruments used by physicians, of a size sufficient to draw a horse's tooth, with a handle like an auger; this he applies to a diseased tooth and extracts it. The horse will then get well, unless down with the complaint. I have heard several persons bear witness to the cures thus effected. Such is Mr. Couchman's theory and practice. He invites all who wish to ascertain its correctness, to examine the skull of horses which have died from either big head or big jaw, and he says they will find the original colt's tooth remaining, showing itself to be the cause of the disease.

Mr. Couchman is an intelligent farmer, and does not know of this article being written. But the suggestion is to me, an old horseman, entirely new, and so well substantiated, that I have to it deemed it proper to call attention through your valuable paper.

"Master, this gal keeps saying that I'm a thief!"

"What does she say that you have stolen?"

"She says I stole her character."

At this juncture the little girl jumped up and said:

"I get it did—for I then him behind the cole houth eatin' thumthin'."

"What do you stand there for like a pack of blockheads, gazing at my office—do you take it for a church?"

"Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinkin' so, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy."

A DETERATE RESOLVE.—The Lockport Daily Courier says: "There is a legend that a merchant once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising, but he found the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way."

ADVERTISING.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence, and honor, is thrown wide open to all. He who neglects advertising his business in the newspapers, not only robs himself of his fair advantages, but bestows the spoils on his rivals. It is idle to speak of the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of sheltering his goods, protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to customers.

WANTED.

A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes.

The club with which an idea struck a poet.

A stick to measure narrow escapes. The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold.

A pair of gloves for the hands of a watch.

A snare to catch brick bats.

Some of the other fish the man had to fry.

A cement for filling the decayed teeth of saws.

A quaint old gentleman, of an active stirring disposition, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Mr. Jones," said he to him, one morning, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old boy "you must have met one, as you could never overtake him."